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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

French Unity Speeds Victory Plans; Mediterranean Under Heavy Attack by Allied Naval and Air Concentrations; Chinese Crush Jap Yangtze Offensive

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: When epinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.) Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the U. S. army air force, delivers a disionta to his son, Cadet William Bruce Arnold, a member of the 1943 graduating class at the United States Military academy at West Point.

CHINA:

nan.

FRENCH UNITY: Worth Waiting for

Although General Giraud and General DeGaulle at first could not agree any better at close range in Algiers than they had at long range between Africa and London, Allied leaders were confident that factional gulfs would be hurdled and long-hoped-for French unity would be immated.

This optimistic view was justified when a "French committee of na-tional liberation," headed jointly by Generals De Gaulle and Giraud, was formally established to "pursue the war at the side of the Allies until total victory over the enemy pow-

Comprising a seven-man group which eventually will be expanded to nine, the new liberation committee will direct the French war effort until France is freed and able to elect its own government. In addition to the co-presidents, Giraud and De-Gaulle, the committee includes Gen. Alphonse George and Jean Monnet, named by Giraud; Rene Massigli and Andre Philip, appointed by De-Gaulle; and Gen. Georges Catroux, designated by both presidents.

That the new committee meant s was immediately apparent by personnel replacements that eliminated French-African officials with former Vichy ties.

COAL: **WLB** Sustained

When President Roosevelt, acting as commander-in-chief, tersely or-dered the 500,000 striking mine workwork after a 30-day ers back to

Chungking had cost the enemy more than 30,000 casualties in a two-week period. The Tokyo radio admitted the reverses in a report announcing that the Jap invasion forces had retired

to previously prepared positions. Principal theater of Chinese gains was the Yangtze river in southern Hupeh province and northern Hu-Here General Chiang's forces wiped out encircled enemy units and seized huge stocks of supplies and equipment, a communique said. As first step in the recapture of strategic Ichang, the Chinese had re-gained possession of all points around Changyang, strongly held "doorway" to Ichang.

MEDITERRANEAN: Mussolini at Bay

Mussolini's defenses at sea had been no more impressive than in the air when Allied forces struck at the island approaches to the "soft un-

derbelly" of Italy. Target of the first assaults was the island of Pantelleria, closest of Italy's Mediterranean outposts to Af-rica. Here Allied warships made heavy bombardments that were unopposed. The Italian fleet that had been reported on the alert had made no effort to come out and fight for Pantelleria which already had been shaken by Allied bombers. In none of the attacks did the Allied fleet units suffer casualties. The only resistance offered was from the ineffective Italian shore batteries. Only 45 miles from the tip of Tunisia's Cap Bon peninsula, Pan-telleria was an easily reached target for Allied air forces. As wave after wave of bombers swept over the island blowing up port facilities, other Allied planes kept up a dam-aging series of forays against Sicily

Nazis Try Air The question, "Where is the Ger-man air force?" received at least a partial answer when Moscow an-nounced that 500 Nazi planes had raided the important Russian posi-tion of Kursk, 120 miles above Kharkov. The Soviet communique re-ported that 123 of the raiders had been shot down, as against a loss of 30 Red planes.

(Date)

RUSSIA:

Terming the battle as one of the greatest air actions of the war, the Russians disclosed that the effectiveness of their anti-aircraft defenses caused the Germans to jettison their bombs, thus missing military objec-tives but causing civilian casualties. Meanwhile, a German report an-nounced further Russian offensives in the Kuban valley of the Caucasus. The Nazis said that five Red tank brigades and several infantry divi-sions had launched a new drive northeast of Novorossisk, last re-maining German stronghold in the Caucasus.

The struggle in the Kuban valley, however, was but one phase of op-erations from the Caucasus to the Arctic sea that might well determine the war's outcome this summer.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO: July 1 Deadline

After five months of congressional wrangling the pay-as-you-go income tax bill sped through the senate after passage by the house. Meanwhile treasury officials had organized the machinery to start the collection-at-the-source system that will take 20 per cent above personal

exemptions of each paycheck of 40,000,000 American workers beginning July 1. Representing a compromise be-tween Democrats and Republicans, the legislation promises an increase in individual income tax revenue to about \$16,000,000,000 in the new fiscal year beginning July 1. Under the bill's provisions, all of 1942 taxes of \$50 are forgiven and a reduction

of 75 per cent on the remainder over \$50 is allowed. **AIR POWER:**

U.S. Pounds Japs

On widely separated fronts from the Aleutians to Burma, the Japs felt the increasing force of Allied air power.

With the campaign for Attu now a matter of history, American air-men concentrated their attention on Kiska, the main Japanese base in the Aleutians. The navy department reported that planes continued to bomb and strafe the hard-pressed Jap positions.

In New Guinea Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers gave the key Jap air base located at WeWak, a series of heavy raids, drop-ping incendiaries and explosives on four fields which form part of the WeWak system of airdromes. The Japs retaliated by sending bombers to raid targets in the upper Lakekamu river, 35 miles southwest of Allied-held Wau.

In Burma, American airmen struck at enemy supply lines be-tween Burma and China, dropping 12,000 pounds of bombs on the portant Shweli suspension bridge northeast of Mandalay and attacking railroad installation

POSTWAR PLENTY: ood Parley Pledge



Draw Plans to Lick Depression After War Is Won; Predict Demand for Goods Will Keep Nation Busy for Many Years

Chemurgy Provides Broad Uses for Many Farm Crops; Need for Building Will Be Great; Expansion in Aviation Transportation Is Foreseen.

By A. F. JEDLICKA

While the war rages and war production takes up the interest of the country, there doesn't seem to be time for anything else.

But as unsuspected as it might be, there is a great amount of study being made about solutions to the vast problems that will arise after the peace has been won.

Millions of soldiers and sailors will be returning from the far flung fronts; munitions and armament no longer will be needed in mass quantities, and millions of workers will have to be switched back to normal industry; and, pending the final disposition of lend-lease, and full development of our own domestic market, the huge production program of the farmer will have its complications.

With all these things bound to come up, it is obvious that any studies leading toward the formulation of plans to solve these problems, will be of service in averting any hard-ships and confusion that might grow from them. Memories of the economic disorganiza-tion that followed the last war, both in the cities and on the farms, still are live enough to spur the present planners, such

as the department of agriculture, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Foreign Trade council.

All told, more than 137 important government and private agencies are engaged in post-war economic studies. This number does not in-clude many state and local groups. studies.

New discoveries and methods de veloped from war production; the tremendous demand for all kinds of consumers' goods upon which man-ufacture has been stopped, and the new crops and many uses for old staples that have been found-all of these things are on the asset side for a promising post-war prosperity.

Surely, we will suffer from no lack of labor; in fact, profitable em-ployment of all of our labor will be the big problem. From present in-dications, we will be the most fortu-nate of all of the nations of the world, since most of our factories and equipment will emerge un-scathed from the war. No matter what kind of a monetary system we adopt, our credit facilities should be

country, where, indeed, they grew successfully many years ago before being produced in Asia at much less cost. Continuation of the growth here of belladonna, castor beans and hemp, for instance, is a ques-tion which eventually will fall completely within the political realm. Expect Building Boom.

Next to agriculture, building holds the greatest immediate promise. In fact, much of our post-war planning seems to be revolving around the construction industry. As a part of it, the timber trade figures prominently on new mass-production processes for fabricating sections of buildings and shipping them to a

site for assembly. It has been estimated that the United States needs 900,000 new buildings every year—500,000 for new families, and the rest to replace old structures. Considering the fact that practi-

cally all residential building has been stopped by the war, the con-struction industry will be faced with

stimulated their cultivation in this | has led to the popular belief that the impetus it is receiving now will carry it into the post-war period as the biggest industrial development. If we are to consider the opinion of many aviation executives themselves, the airplane will pay a prominent, but hardly a predominating role after the war. Costs of ship-ping freight by both train and boat still will remain much cheaper than air rates, and as a result the plane may be used on an increasing scale but for special purposes. It should carry most of the mail. It is in the field of transportation

that the airplane promises to enjoy its greatest expansion. Already, there has been substantial talk about the creation of branch lines to hook up with main trunks, thus establishing direct connections with all points. Larger, more comfortable and faster planes should come out of the busy research laboratories now concentrating on production of the best bombing, transport and car-go airships in the world.

Automobile executives already ie not t



NEW YORK.-Now here, there, old friends put brushes to the still incomplete ture of Brigadier Orde Charles He's Getting to Be gate who came out of More and More Burma's Like Daniel Boone jungles of silky whiskers and a belt full of of sinky whiskers and a beit full of Jap scalps. He is related to Law-rence of Arabia. Certainly his three-months long commando raid was the only taste of victory that the British enjoyed in their newest try for the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal of Bengal.

Before this war Wingate was Before this war Wingate was deft, politic in handling Arab-Jewish mixups in Palestine. In 1940 he flew to Abyssinia and steamed up the natives against their Roman overfords. The force he mustered finished off 40,000 Italians and when prim, trim Haile Selassie returned in triamph to Addis Ababa, Wing-ate rode beside him on a white charger. charger.

charger. General Wayell, commander-in-chief for Burms, himself called Win-gate there and then stood clear while the 39-year-old brigadier trained stol-id men of Lancashire, tough little Gurkas and loyal Burmese into the jungle commando which wrecked airfield, blasted ammunition dumps and bridges and cut railroads be-hind the Japanese lines.

Wingate's marriage was a sort of wingate's marriage was a sort of commando raid in reverse. Lana Paterson, pretty and 15, sighted him on a Mediterranean liner when he was 30. She announced on the dot that he was the man she would marry. They were married whe she was 17.

PLAIN FRANK BANE is a ration I ing expert. The system on which the people of these still well-fed United States buy victuals is one

After Office Hours be worked out along He Laid Rules for with Leon Us Buying Victuals Henderson and a few

other high-flying experimenters. But Bane, they say, was the hardest worker.

It was work that he did after of-fice hours because he had, still has, one full-time job. He is director of the Council of State Governments, headquartering in Chicago, and, ac-cording to Governor Stassen of Minnesota, is the best administrator in

nesota, is the best administrator in the country. Administrator Bane's story is that he earned Stassen's praise by doing next to nothing. He delegates all assignments and sits back until the hired hands drop in to say the job is cleaned up. This system gives him plenty of time for story-teiling which he likes, and for rocking chairs, one of which he de-mands in any home his wife sets up. His stories, his rocking chairs, help explain why every new acquaintance, along about the second meeting, drops all

Japs Lose 30,000 As Chinese forces had continued to press back the Jap invaders in the middle Yangtze valley, a report from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters disclosed that the drive in Central China toward

truce had been ended by another walkout, he had left the next move squarely up to mine union chief John L. Lewis.

In his brief statement the President did not consider the possibility that his order might be ignored. But measures of a stern and effective nature were open to him and the force of public opinion was marshaled overwhelmingly behind him -in the event of continued mine The President's order had com-

pletely supported the War Labor board which Mr. Lewis and his Unit. urd which Mr. Lewis and his United Mine Workers had defied, setting forth plainly that "Just as soon as the miners return to work, the disposition of the dispute . . . will forthwith proceed under the juris-diction of the War Labor board." ARGENTINA:

Neutrality at Stake?

While close censorship had veiled early reports of the "military movement" in Argentina, observers were confident that it concerned the course of the nation's future international policy-whether the government would pursue its trend of benevolent strality toward the Axis, or would follow the rest of South America in ing with the Axis.

The military reaction gained added significance, coming as it did on the eve of the Conservative party's nasigni convention preceding the iential elections. For this convention had been scheduled to pro-Senate President Robustia Patrop Costas as its candidate. Costas had been endorsed by "neurality-minded" President Ramo

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and Sardinia. The extent to which the Mediterranean was becoming an Allied lake was indicated by a report announc-ing that the Allied destroyers had sunk two merchant vessels and an escorting torpedo boat and driven a burning Italian destroyer ashore.

TRADE PACTS: Two Years More

Final approval by the senate of President Roosevelt's reciprocal trade agreements program came after administration supporters, aid-ed by some Republicans, defeated five amendments that would have restricted the President's authority. The house had previously voted fa

next presidential inauguration.

vorably. President had originally The asked for a three-year extension. But because this would throw the policy into the next presidential administration for more than a year. both house and senate measures cu it to two years. The senate's action, however, meant that members of the United Nations could be assured that this government's present trade pol-

icy would be continued until June 12, 1945, or nearly five months after the substitute these items.

Collaboration of 44 United Nations countries in building a post-war world of plenty was pledged by delegates attending the United Nations food conference in Hot Springs Virginia. The machinery for achieving this

goal of plenty would be an inter-national organization, the delegates indicated at the conference's closing sessions. This organization would take the form of a permanent world agricultural authority. Agreement of the delegates to

promote the creation of this inter-national agency was hailed as the conference's most significant ac-complishment. Undersecretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby, vice chairman of the United States delegation declared the conference had been "highly successful."

BEEF:

Point Values Upped

Dwindling supplies of beef were cited by the Office of Price Administration as the reason for a boost in ration point values.

Beef-eaters found that point values on steak cuts such as porterhouse sirloin or T-bone were up three points. Roasts were up an average of two points, while the largest sin-gle increase was on dried beef, which zoomed four points, or from 12 to 16 points a pound. Housewives were given co

tion in the announcement that de-creases in many cuts of veal, lamb and mutton, pork and variety meats would make it possible for them to

limited by a need for money, and not by any scarcity of it.

As the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce so optimistically declared, we are fac-ing new horizons, in which the guarntee of economic as well as political freedom will open vast produc tive fields.

Chemurgy Should Aid Farmer. Of all, the farmer stands to profit the most after the war as a result of the advancement of science. Chemurgy is the new miracle which has taken the old crops apart to discover their essential substance and then applied the specific prop erties to the manufacture of m items.

Chemurgy has been active in de veloping plastics. According to a survey, a composite 1942 automobile has more than 125 plastic parts, and airplanes have anywhere from scores to hundreds of plastic applications.

Plastics on the automobile include upholstery buttons, steering wheels, accelerator pedals and interlayers of laminated safety glass. Plastics in the airplane range from grease and oil resistant tubing to handles, knobs, sight gauges, lenses and radio antenna

dio antennae. Besides chemurgic uses which have been found for the old crops, the scientist has gone into the fields to find useful properties in such for-mer waste growth as cattails, milk-weed and dandelions. These amaz-ing discoveries have opened possi-bilities for putting formerly unpro-ductive submarginal lands to good work.

The loss of many of our former sources of supply for medicinal crops, vegetable oils and fibers has

a gigantic job of meeting the accu have warned th mulated demands when peace comes.

Because of circumstances arising from the war, the timber industry has received an important push that will stand it in good stead later. Since most shipyards, arms and munitions factories demanded all of the steel that was being produced, it was necessary to revert to the use of wood in constructing many new factories, etc.

Because the wood had to meet specifications in strength and safety. specifications in strength and safety, lumbermen developed processes for treating the timber against loads, decay and fire. As a result, wood is expected to be used in increasing quantities in ordinary building.

Besides the tremendous demand expected for private construction after the war, it is reported that the government has been studying plans for an extensive public works building program. Such a program, as old as Caesar, would take up any slack in employment, particu-larly in the passage from a war to a

peace economy. In connection with the anticipated post - war building activity, the American Institute of Architects, the American Planning and Civic Association and the Conference Committee on Urban Problems have been particularly concerned with the reconstruction of many of the run down districts of the big cities. With in recent years, many private corpo-rations have been seeking charters from legislatures for rights to revive many slum areas with huge ng projects.

May Expand Air Travel.

Of course, the tremendous eng

pect drastic revisions in models aft-er the war. Cars of the immediate future will not be much different than those that were being manufactured at the time all of the plants shifted over completely to war production. The reason styles will change much, automobile executives say, is because factories are stocked with tools for production along recent lines.

With money in their pockets, people will raise a clamor for many items whose manufacture has been discontinued because of the war. Wash machines, vacuum cleaners, wash machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, stokers and oil burn-ers, buggies, etc., all will be in de-mand, and if sufficient purchasing power is available, the problem will be one of production.

New Products.

Among the more colorful products predicted for the future, are gaso-line for automobiles yielding 40 ine for automobiles yielding 40 miles to the gallon, and nylon cord tires of unparalleled strength. Eye dropper quantities of lead tetraethyl added to a gallon of gasoline will convert it into high-octane fuel necessary for airplanes. It is

this new and more powerful fuel which heralds performances of 400 miles an hour for civilian transport planes, and promises 40 miles per gallon for automobiles after the war. gallon for automobiles after the war. Due in large part to chemical products developed for use in proc-essing and vulcanizing rubber, tires of the future are expected to pos-sens longer life. Cords of rayon and nylon, along with special carbon blacks for increasing toughness and anti-oxidants, for retarding the de-terioration of rubber, are among the new developments.

the second meeting, drops all handles and calls him Frank.

Fifty now, he has been married for 25 years. He was born in Vir-ginia, went to Randolph-Macon col-lege and Columbia university and served in the last war as a cadet-pilot before he buckled down. Prior to landing with the Council of Sta Governments he was a football coach, a school principal and superintendent and took a whirl at welfare work.

HE Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sina blinking old codger out of Dickens by Poe who saw calamity in every Most Optimistic CO and lived Of Air Offensive fearfully on Against Germany herring hominy for

all that he was a baronet.

The maternal grandfather, howev-er, was an American who piled up much of the wealth Sir Archibald much of the wearth Sir Archinam now enjoys, and his spirit must be the one that moves the British sec-retary of state for air to speak so hopefully of the air offensive against Germany.

Sir Archibald's mother was Sir Archibald's mother was pretty Mabel Sands of New York. She went to London in the eighties with letters of intro-duction from the Vanderbilts, her kinfolk; married, and died when her son was eight days old. Her husband died, tso, and young Archibald was raised by rela-tives, tuters and cuardians, all Arcanona was ranson by tives, inters and guardians watched sourly by the he grandfather. He was often at Eten and Sandburst, rated in the last war,